### § 866.3300

required before this device may be commercially distributed. See §866.3.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 52 FR 17734, May 11, 1987]

### \$866.3300 Haemophilus spp. serological reagents.

(a) Identification. Haemophilus spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera, including antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye, that are used in serological tests to identify Haemophilus spp. directly from clinical specimens or tissue culture isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by bacteria belonging to the genus Haemophilus and provides epidemiological information on diseases cause by these microorganisms. Diseases most often caused by Haemophilus spp. include pneumonia, pharyngitis, sinusitis, vaginitis, chancroid venereal disease, and a contagious form of conjunctivitis (inflammation of eyelid membranes).

(b) Classification. Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to §866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 63 FR 59226, Nov. 3, 1998]

## §866.3305 Herpes simplex virus serological reagents.

(a) Identification. Herpes simplex virus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in various serological tests to identify antibodies to herpes simplex virus in serum. Additionally, some of the reagents consist of herpes simplex virus antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify herpes simplex virus directly from clinical specimens or tissue culture isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by herpes simplex viruses and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. Herpes simplex viral infections range from common and mild lesions of the skin and mucous membranes to a severe form of encephalitis (inflammation of the brain). Neonatal herpes virus infections range from an

mild infection to a severe generalized disease with a fatal outcome.

(b) Classification. Class III (premarket approval).

(c) Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required. No effective date has been established of the requirement for premarket approval. See §866.3.

 $[47\ FR\ 50823,\ Nov.\ 9,\ 1982,\ as\ amended\ at\ 52\ FR\ 17734,\ May\ 11,\ 1987]$ 

# §866.3320 Histoplasma capsulatum serological reagents.

Identification. Histoplasma capsulatum serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to Histoplasma capsulatum in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of Histoplasma capsulatum antisera coniugated with a fluorescent (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify Histoplasma capsulatum from clinical specimens or cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of histoplasmosis caused by this fungus belonging to the genus Histoplasma and provides epidemiological information on the diseases caused by this fungus. Histoplasmosis usually is a mild and often asymptomatic respiratory infection, but in a small number of infected individuals the lesions may spread to practically all tissues and organs.

(b) Classification. Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to §866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 63 FR 59227, Nov. 3, 1998]

# § 866.3330 Influenza virus serological reagents.

(a) Identification. Influenza virus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to influenza in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of influenza (flu) and provides epidemiological information on influenza. Influenza is an acute respiratory tract disease, which is often epidemic.

(b) Classification. Class I. These devices are exempt from the premarket